

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, Va., March 9, 1862.

Dr. Swann, of Petersburg, belonging to the Wise Legion, was killed to-day. While attempting to mount his horse he was thrown and dragged, fracturing his arm. He died in four hours afterwards.

MARTIAL LAW IN PETERSBURG—TROOPS CALLED FOR FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9, 1862.
President Davis has proclaimed martial law in Petersburg and the surrounding country, the same as in Richmond. Wm. Pannill has been appointed Provost.

President Davis has called on Virginia for thirty thousand additional troops.
The President has issued his proclamation calling upon Virginians to rally and volunteer at once, and not wait for the operation of the draft law. The levy is ordered to be hastened by express to the rendezvous.

Every man is appealed to to take his own or borrow his gun, and to hasten to Winchester, Manassas, Fredericksburg, or any other point of rendezvous.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.
RICHMOND, March 10th, 1862.
Congress has been engaged in discussing the operations of the war.

Mr. Adams said that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for the removal of Gen. Johnston from the Tennessee Department, and that the petition had been presented to the President.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS.
NORFOLK, Va., March 11, 1862.

Further particulars state that the Minnesota reached Fortress Monroe in a very crippled condition.
On Saturday, all the guns in the fortification at Newport News, excepting one, were silenced by the Virginia and the other Confederate ships for an hour, and the garrison was evacuated.

Lieut. Taylor, who was wounded by the enemy, under a white flag, died yesterday.
Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor, also treacherously shot by the enemy, under a white flag, are still improving.

The enemy killed two of their own men when firing on us, after they had raised the white signal.
The Ericsson, after being struck by the Virginia, retreated to Fortress Monroe.

Eight Confederates were killed and 16 wounded in the battle of Saturday.

It is supposed that the Cumberland lost in killed and drowned about three hundred; and in killed on board the Congress about one hundred.

The Federal gun-boat burned was not the Minnesota, as was supposed.

The loss to the Federal navy is two first class frigates, fully armed, furnished and equipped; four gun-boats; one merchant schooner captured and brought into this harbor; and the best frigates they have, placed *hors de combat* for at least three months.

The bravery and gallantry of Captain Buchanan, and of all his officers and men, is unsurpassed.

The veteran Commodore Forrest was in the Roads, and witnessed the action.
Capt. Buchanan remained during the greater part of the fight on the grating outside, in an exposed position, directing the movements of the Virginia, until disabled by a rifle shot from the treacherous foe. Lieut. Cately Jones immediately took charge, with signal ability and cool courage.

The pilots especially were efficient, and the gunnery was unsurpassed for coolness and mathematical precision, and were aimed with a deadly and destructive effect.
Capt. Keell, of the Norfolk United Artillery, and thirty of his men who volunteered their services on board the Virginia, are highly commended for their heroic conduct, courage and efficiency during the furious contest with a powerful enemy that fought with desperation.

All is quiet in the Roads to-day. The tall masts of the hated Cumberland, of unhalloved memory, lean far over Southwesterly above the watery tomb of hundreds of their slain.
[The above was ready last night, in time, but failed to go through.—BROOKER.] It was not received here until near three o'clock Tuesday afternoon.—JOURNAL.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—GENS. FLOYD AND PILOTT SUNDENED—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS—CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., March 11th, 1862.

The President's message in relation to the Fort Donelson affair says that neither the reports of Gen. Floyd or Pillow state that reinforcements were asked for, and that it is not shown that the position could not be evacuated and the whole army saved, as well as a part of it; nor is it shown by what authority two senior Generals abandoned the responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

The President has sent a message to Congress stating that he had suspended Gen. Floyd and Pillow from their commands until they give more satisfactory accounts of the action at Fort Donelson. The President is unsatisfied with their report.

The official reports of the action in Hampton Roads has been received, which state that our combined squadron had only twenty-one guns; that the Federal frigates Cumberland had 24 guns, the Congress 50 guns, the St. Lawrence 50 guns, the Minnesota and Roanoke each 40 guns, besides the Newport News batteries, and several small Steamers armed with heavy rifled guns.

The engagement lasted for three hours. The flag of the Congress, and the word of her Commander, are in the Dry Dock Department.

The casualties of the Confederates are as follows: Capt. Buchanan, wounded with a missile ball in the thigh, serious; Lieut. Minor, in the left side, not dangerous; two men killed and five wounded.

Congress has voted resolutions of thanks to Capt. Buchanan, officers and men, of the Virginia and the other Confederate vessels, for their unsurpassed gallantry in the late action in Hampton Roads.

The House has passed a resolution advising the planters not to sow Cotton and Tobacco this year, but to raise provisions, hogs and cattle.

The Senate has passed a bill to organize the Supreme Court of the Confederacy.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS—DEATH OF GENERAL McCULLOCH AND MCINTOSH, AND COL. MCRAE.

PORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, 9th March 1862.
Our Troops, under Generals Van Dorn and Price, engaged the enemy for three days, the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, near the Missouri line. Our loss is heavy, including Gen. McCulloch and McIntosh killed on the 7th, and Col. McRae killed on the 8th. Price was wounded in the arm.

Our forces are in the rear of the Federals driving them Southward, and are sanguine of success.
We are looking for further news every hour.

The bodies of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh have been brought to the fort for interment.

FURTHER FROM THE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.
RICHMOND, Va., March 12th, 1862.

A dispatch received at the War Department here dated Fort Smith, Arkansas, March 9th, says that a great fight occurred on the 7th and 8th inst., at Fort Ridge, Benton county, Arkansas, near the Missouri line.

Our army is under Gen. Van Dorn and Price. The force on the 7th inst. was composed of the following: Our troops are badly armed, but are fighting like Devils and will eventually defeat the enemy.

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's loss is not known. Gen. McCulloch and McIntosh have both been killed. Gen. Slack mortally wounded. Gen. Price slightly wounded in the arm. Col. Lewis and Simms had each an arm broken.

A later dispatch says that our forces under Van Dorn are in the rear of the enemy and are driving them Southward.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.
NORFOLK, Va., March 11th, 1862, P. M.

Information of the great Naval battle, which was so disastrous to the Federal Navy, reached New York on Sunday morning. The Herald says that as of a slight reverse command with a reactionary success, the Union Navy was defeated.

The Herald admits the destruction of two old wooden sailing frigates by the rebel naval monster, Merrimack, and two iron clad rebel gun-boats. Says that our whole "rebel fleet" was defeated on Sunday, the Merrimack was disabled, by the new Ericsson iron clad gun-boat Monitor—admits that the Cumberland and Congress, and other Federal frigates were completely at the mercy of the Merrimack and two iron clad rebel gun-boats, and that the Merrimack fairly cut the Cumberland open, then drawing off gave her a broadside and dashed into her again, when the ship went immediately down, under the water.

The Herald says that the Monitor was unhurt and is ready for another fight.

It is the opinion of the most experienced naval officers at Fortress Monroe, that the St. Lawrence, as well as the Minnesota, was badly damaged.

It was the intention of the Minnesota to board the Merrimack, having a picked crew for that purpose.
That the Cumberland's crew consisted of five hundred, half of whom perished, is fully confirmed.

Gen. Wood dispatched two regiments to Newport News by land on Saturday, and six companies of cavalry and mounted rifles to the same point.

The battle gained on the Merrimack like lightning.
The Herald says that the Merrimack and Monitor fought, touching each other, from eight until twelve o'clock.

Great fears are expressed in Washington that the Merrimack will go up the Potomac, wipe out the Potomac flotilla, and set fire to Washington. It is believed that she is invulnerable.

The wild excitement at the Capitol has been increased by the intelligence that the rebels had burned the Steamer *Face of Action*.
The British steamer *Albatross* is completed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The stars and stripes were over Cockpit Point. The rebel tents and other property were fired. The Steamer *Face of Action* and other vessels were burned. Our gunboats opened fire on Cockpit Point on Sunday afternoon, and ran up the old flag.

Gen. Hooker reports that all the enemy's batteries in the front of his line have been abandoned and the guns spiked.

To blockade of the Potomac is virtually opened.
The British steamer *Albatross* is completed.
POOLEYVILLE, March 8.—Leeburg was entirely evacuated yesterday by the rebels taking their baggage to Middleburg. It is reported that Gary's advance is there.

New York, March 9.—The specie average in the banks is thirty millions of dollars. Foreign exchange [112] gold 112. The stock market is steady, with a fair demand. The Cotton market is excited and prices are higher: sales of 2,000 bales at 28 cents for middling uplands.

The Federal frigate *Vermont* is lost.
The British steamer *Albatross* is completed.

OFFICERS:
S. D. Thurston, Captain.
S. D. Brown, 1st Lieutenant.
Thos. Cook, 2d Lieutenant.
Geo. Ward, 3d.
S. D. Brown, 4th.
W. B. Pickett, 1st Sergeant.
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We learn from the Savannah Republican of the 10th inst., that the enemy occupies Pensacola, and St. Mary's, and probably Jacksonville, in Florida, also Brunswick, Georgia. Our forces had all left previous to Sunday, on which day Brunswick was occupied by the enemy.

THE BATTLE OF THE MERRIMACK.—We have learned some further particulars of the battle and capture of Federal ships on the Potomac by the Merrimack. The Federal frigates, Capt. Hendry, of Ware, and Capt. Lang, of Cambridge, hearing that the enemy were ascending the river, lay in ambush to await their arrival. The Federal appeared in a large flat barge, and when within point blank range our men opened upon them, killing twenty-five. Three were taken prisoner, and escaped. The prisoners were sent to Brunswick. This is the way we should meet the invaders at every step of their infamous march on our soil.

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OIL.

We have been using for some time past on our machinery a fine article of ground-pea oil sent to us for trial by Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, of this town, who are actively engaged in its manufacture. We find it a most excellent article for lubricating purposes. Those who have tried it assure us that it burns equal to sperm oil in a lamp, and as a table oil it is as sweet as a nut, in fact, no oil could be sweeter. It is fully as palatable as any olive oil, and as it may always be got fresh, it is nearly certain to be free from any of the rancidities that so often ruin imported oil. Nearly all, or we might say all, the light and swift-running machinery in this State is now lubricated with this oil, whether made by the Messrs. Worth, Mr. Nixon or parties elsewhere. In fact the ground-pea is an "institutions" it is a whale and it is an olive tree.

We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing Lieutenant John C. McIlhenny, of Moore's Battery, and found him in fine health and spirits. He reports "the boys" at the latest date "enjoying the same blessing."

Lieut. McIlhenny had the proud privilege of being the first to give the Lincolnite invaders a severe check in the waters of South Carolina, which he reddened with their blood, sweeping them off their flanks by the fire of the two guns under his command, sinking one entirely, and killing vast numbers on another, and this while one of his batteries opposite was dropping shell around him and his men. Luckily none of our people were hurt. Not even a horse nor a piece of harness was injured.

Lt. McIlhenny speaks confidently of the ability of Savannah to resist any force that may be sent against her, either by the land or by the river. It is said to be the opinion of General Lee that the city can be held by the forces available for its defence against an hundred thousand men.

The Lincoln gun-boats in the Savannah are not iron-clad, like those on the Western waters.

The points to which public attention is now most earnestly directed, are First—Memphis, or rather the defenses about Memphis, whether they be Island Number Ten, Fort Randolph, or other points on the River, or Jackson on the inland flank. All this department is put under General Beauregard. It forms the direct central line from the Mississippi to New Orleans, and also to the interior of Louisiana and Arkansas, through the Arkansas and Red Rivers. Second—Savannah, which forming the junction of the two roads connecting Norfolk with the interior, its possession by the Federals would seriously endanger that city, and incidentally Petersburg and Richmond. Third—The South Western line of Railroads, which are menaced through Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee by the Federal forces under Thomas and Schoep, on the South, at Chattanooga, by forces from Nashville, under Buel, and on the Southwest, at the Mississippi line, by boat expeditions up the Tennessee. Fourth—Savannah and Charleston, menaced by Sherman, by fresh expeditions, etc., etc., Savannah being the point most immediately threatened.

The danger at Suffolk and at Memphis is certainly the most imminent, Suffolk especially, for there is in the Memphis Department a leader in whom the people have confidence that all that can be done will be done, and done well. Let those in authority see that the same confidence is inspired and justly inspired in the Norfolk department, and much ground for anxiety will be removed, and we will have an assurance that the recently exciting and swelling tide of Northern invasion will be stayed. Roanoke Island was the back-door of Norfolk. It ought to have been held at all hazards. It is now universally admitted that its defenses were so badly planned as to be almost wholly worthless. Yet General Huger depended on these defenses without ever going on the island to see for himself! Send an officer on whose vigilance and engineering skill confidence can be reposed. A man with at least two ideas, which would be one more than any officer in that department has yet shown himself possessed of.

We don't think that either Savannah, or Charleston, are in any immediate danger. Their capture would probably be found to cost more than they would come to. The fact is that the forces of the enemy at Port Royal, on the South Carolina coast, and in the vicinity of Savannah, and elsewhere on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, are doing their part of the play about as effectually as the Federal authorities could desire. They are creating a diversion—detaining a large number of troops for home defense that if thrown on either of the great main lines of the Potomac or the Mississippi would totally frustrate any Federal movements, and free Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, at least as far North as the Missouri River. The strategic lines of advance for the Federals just now are based on the Burnside expedition, on the advance down the Mississippi, and on the effort to get possession of the great interior line of Southern and Southwestern Railroads. How far the programme may be changed as the season opens, remains to be seen.

Of all the things prejudicial to a cause, destructive of the morale of forces, and wrong in themselves, is the desponding, hopeless spirit, that, like the celebrated clown in his interview with Captain Scott, gives up beforehand, acknowledges the corn that it has not touched, and, by reason of the sympathy spreading contagiously from man to man, depresses the general spirit and paralyzes exertion, thus doing exactly what the enemy wants, and securing the effect which he has sought to produce by his bragging manifestoes and high sounding announcements.

No community is exempt from the sombre vaticinations of these prophets of ill-omen, who shake their heads with a solemnity that would have run Burleigh himself crazy with envy, and the very way of those coat-tails says woe, woe! And these forebodings are frequently good and true and brave men personally, and therefore their power to do harm, unintentionally exercised, is greater than if they were not so, and so esteemed.

Nay, we are sorry to say that even our camps are not wholly free from such things. The effect is very bad for an officer to think and tacitly, if not by words, let the impression get abroad which shapes itself into words like "we'll try, but ———" (Chancellor Burleigh's shake again.)

Men cannot be expected to perform impossibilities, and no one would expect it, but good military authorities pledge themselves that our river defenses can be maintained, and with the assurance and confidence arising from this knowledge, we believe they will be. But it would be looking for impossibilities indeed, to expect success if we permit ourselves and our troops to go into any contest with the foregone conclusion that we must fail. That is not the spirit that animates the heroic Price and his gallant Missourians, nor the spirit that will pervade the ranks of our brave men here on the day of trial.

Wonderful!—The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday gravely informs its readers that "a resolution has been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature to give volunteers for the war twenty-five dollars bounty in addition to the fifty dollars offered by the government."—*Daily Journal*, 7th inst.

The North Carolina Legislature has not been in session for months, but the Convention has passed an ordinance giving volunteers for the war fifty dollars in addition to the fifty dollars offered by the Confederate government.—*Daily Journal*, 7th inst.

subjoined article from the *Memphis Appeal*, of instant, will be interesting in connection with our article entitled "The Position at Columbus, Kentucky," which we published yesterday from the same paper of the 19th, and which we had kept on hand as foreboding an event which the present article announces.

By the way, we had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman yesterday, who had just returned from Memphis, which place he had visited on business. He gives a queer account of that town, which, as a trading centre, is of very recent growth, and has attracted adventurers from the four ends of the earth, who appear to be perfectly unconcerned as to whether the Federals take Memphis or not. While the native Southerners, and nearly all other permanent citizens of Memphis are as patriotic and as much devoted to the South as anybody, it is evident that among that portion of the trading community recently drawn from the North or from abroad, there is no feeling either of Southern patriotism or Tennessee State pride. They don't care a copper when the Federals get the city. Such people are dangerous as traitors, but harmless as open enemies.

From the *Memphis Appeal*, 4th inst.

The Evacuation of Columbus.
As the evacuation of Columbus by our army is now completed, and is known to both our citizens and to the enemy, we see no impropriety in its publication. It was successfully effected, and the last shipment of guns and troops made on Saturday evening last, to Island No. 10 and other points below, where a much stronger position has been assumed, and properly fortified. The cabins used for winter quarters, and other public property not portable, were burned before the exit of the rear guard from the place.

On the 19th ult., more than two weeks ago, in alluding to the rumor that this movement was to be executed, we gave reasons to it, and used the following language on the subject, which was regarded as evidence of profound "strategical" ignorance by many of our subordinate army officers:

It has long since been perfectly palpable to us that Columbus must eventually be evacuated, and our lines drawn in, so soon as the central column of our army under Gen. Johnston at Bowling Green gave way, or Fort Henry and Donelson fell into the enemy's hands. The capture of these positions was tantamount to a successful flanking of both Bowling Green and Columbus, and hence it required no experienced military eye to foretell some of its more immediate consequences. These reasons strengthen our conviction of the authenticity of the rumor.

When this paragraph was perused by Gen. Beauregard the following day at Jackson, he authorized us to deny the truth of the rumor that any such order had been given, which we did in our issue of the 21st. We say this much in justice to ourselves.

This movement has been executed in a manner that reflects great credit upon the commander who planned and executed it. It was one of those military necessities which cannot be appreciated so readily by those unacquainted with the situation. We are advised that the new position is considered by Gen. Beauregard as much more impregnable than Columbus, inasmuch as a flank movement cannot be made against it with such facility. We look on Memphis and the Mississippi valley as safe to-day than they were two weeks ago.

Snow.—During last night it commenced snowing and blowing by fits and starts, and continues at the same work this forenoon. Owing to the previous warmth of the ground the snow melts as soon as it falls. But for this, no doubt the face of the earth would now be potentially arrayed in a snowy mantle. The air is chilly and uncomfortable, but not freezing, still we think early gardens will be rather worse for the wear.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

THAT INFERNAL old scoundrel Brownlow, having been suffered to escape by the criminal lenity of the Confederate authorities, although pledged to leave Tennessee is now at Nashville, about to publish his nefarious paper from the midst of the Federal forces, and probably on the press and with the types of the truly Southern Union and American. There has been too much toleration and tampering with such people. What is doing now in Richmond ought have been done long ago.

WE SEE it stated that General Loring has been relieved from his position in Western Virginia, and is to take command of the forces near the North Carolina coast and South of Norfolk. General Loring is a soldier and a General. Would that he had been sent sooner. He is also a Wilmingtonian by birth.

STIRRING TIMES out West, and big fighting on hand. Our people are again making head in Missouri, under the indomitable Price, who will fight, and will not be captured or repressed. He is about the sort of man we want, and we are pleased to find that at last his services have received some recognition from the Confederate government, which so dislikes to appoint any but West Pointers to high commands. "Major General" Price ought to receive all the support and countenance that the Confederate government can give him.

Columbus is evacuated and a big fight is probably going on, or has already come off at New Madrid. The crisis of the western campaign is at hand, and such fighting has not yet been known on this continent, may be heard of shortly. Let us hope for the best.

THE Savannah *Republican* gives a list of Northern men occupying prominent positions under the Confederate government, and of Southern men under the Federal government. Among the Northern men in the Southern service, it includes Gen. Whiting. This has been more than once contradicted. Gen. Whiting is a native of Mississippi. But really when a thing of this kind once gets "going the rounds," it is wholly impossible to stop it. Editors appear to be like the ingenious theorist who, when told that the facts were against him, replied "so much the worse for the facts." Statements are very loosely made indeed, so much so that we are very much inclined to think that similar mistakes have been made in regard to others.

THE MEETING held last evening at the Town Hall was one of the largest and most influential which has been held here for a long time, and we have no doubt that its recommendations will be carried out and have their due weight and power.

It is not one part of the community seeking to dictate to or restrict the other, but it is the whole community seeking to protect itself in the unusual and critical circumstances in which it is placed. We believe that action is desired alike by temperance men and by men who are not temperance men, by citizens who are in the army and citizens who are not in the army. All are willing to submit to and co-operate with any proper measures which may be deemed necessary to prevent a great public evil and secure a great public good. This gives promise of the best results, as all merely repressive measures, without the cordial assent and moral sanction of those to be effected by them, can only be partially successful; with this sanction and co-operation, the fullest success and the most beneficial results cannot be doubtful.

Camp Lamb.

We have been kindly favoured with the following extract from a general order issued from the headquarters of the 26th Regiment, conveying a merited compliment to a very estimable gentleman:

HEAD QUARTERS 26TH REG'T, N. C. T.

Wilmington, March 6th, 1862.

By order of

JAS. H. LANE,

Colonel Commanding.

DUNCAN A. MACRAE, Adjutant.

The telegraphic surmise that General Lee is likely to be made Commanding General, derives some additional probability from the fact that General Lee very recently passed through this place on his way to Richmond.

Not a Hair, nor a Nail, nor a Hog Head.

We are contending for life and death with a vast and unscrupulous power. Other powers look coldly on, or rather with the instinct of powers, they sympathize with the party which they think the more powerful.

In this struggle we have nothing to spare. We can afford to throw nothing away. We can forego no proper advantage.

The enemy aims at grasping those products of the Confederate States without which his own commerce and industry and the commerce and industry of the world in general must be severely crippled, if not wholly prostrated. His experiment at Port Royal shows him that by no process of grasping at mere ports or points of shipment, can he get cotton. It has not been sent to the ports and it will not come to ports occupied by Lincolnites and enemies. He wishes now to grasp cotton and oil products by force. He thinks that by capturing Charleston, Savannah, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile, he can plunder to the amount of two million bales of cotton, thus having plenty for his own use and some to send to Europe, which he thinks that, having stolen, he can afford to supply cheaper than the plundered planter who raised it, could have done.

The enemy bragged after the capture of Hatteras that he would get plenty of naval stores and a good deal of cotton. How much has he got? Commodore Goldsborough may have lifted some bales from the wharf at Education, but they were very few. Naval stores he got none. Tobacco of the highest grades is grown only in Southern Virginia and the Northern central counties of North Carolina, although it is true, a good deal of the coarser grades is produced in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. There won't be much grown there this year, we take it.

Should the enemy be permitted to get a bale of our cotton, a barrel of our naval stores, a hoghead of our tobacco, or we ought to add, a three of our rice? Recall the more money result is the same, whether they fall into our enemy's hands, or whether we destroy them ourselves. They will take these things for nothing from all who do not succumb to their power and bow down before their despotism. Every true Southern man then, grasp, when he cannot remove such things beyond their grasp, to destroy them.

Shall they, who use our common navy to seal up our ports—imprison our products, and if possible starve our people—shall they have those products for which their own people are suffering, and from the possession of which they would derive fresh strength to be used for our subjugation, as the spoils of war and the trophies of victory over us and our liberties. Shall they be enabled also, thus, as they say they will be enabled, to supply out of the fruits of our plunder, these foreign nations whose course has shown that they would be willing enough to share such plunder and become partners in Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward's schemes of conquest and of rapine, rather than by an open and many course break up this unjust and unrighteous blockade, and thus extend honestly to their own people that relief which they are now calling so earnestly and so vehemently. By doing so they would only be observing a true, instead of a mere nominal, feigning neutrality, for, situated as we now are, the North enjoys every facility of trade and intercourse of obtaining from them arms and munitions, while we enjoy virtually none. Shall the North get any of our products by the process of direct plunder, and Europe by indirect plunder, through the North? Shall the one be the thief and the other the receiver and we the tame victims? We think not! We think that it would be better a thousand times to bury every bale, every barrel, every hoghead, every tierce, that might be in any danger of falling into the hands of the plunderers. We make but one exception as to the barrels. If we could get plenty of Stearns' Richmond Whisky into the camps on the North side of the Potomac, we think the "Grand Army" would be effectually disabled from advancing, or if Burnside's men had only a quantum suff, they would find something very deadly in their Southern climate.

There is a good deal of tobacco in Richmond held on French account, and as tobacco is a government monopoly in France, we suppose we may say, upon account of the French government. To avoid a difficulty with France the New York *Herald* suggests that President Lincoln permit this tobacco to be taken away. We are not surprised at this, but we are surprised that the idea should meet with favour in some respectable quarters at the South. We say most emphatically no! to this proposition. It cannot be done, and ought not to be done. Nothing ought to be allowed to leave a Southern port under Yankee auspices, for Yankee purposes or to serve Yankee policy. We have no idea that our government will assent to any such collusive maneuvering over its shoulders. If it did, it would be sinking itself from its high position, and lowering itself in the eyes of its own people and of the world.

WE SINCERELY TRUST that if any planter in any section of our country to which these words may penetrate has contemplated or now contemplates the planting of cotton to any extent, he will reflect better upon the subject, and we feel almost certain that he will abandon any such intention if formed, and be prevented from forming it if still in doubt.

Whether the blockade should be raised this year or not, the planting of cotton to any considerable extent, would be a mistake, yes, a suicidal policy, injurious alike to the country in general and to the cotton-planter interest in particular. To the country in general because it would, so far as it went, interfere with the production of the necessary food, and would also hold out a tempting bait to invite predatory raids. To the planters themselves the raising of cotton would certainly be a loss if the blockade is not raised, since it could not be sold, whereas breadstuffs could be, and it would be hardly less a loss to the planting interest even were the blockade to be raised within a few months, from the fact of our having already the great body of one crop on hand, which would then be thrown upon market about the same time with the new crop, and thus according to the laws of trade, the producer would be at the mercy of the consumer, the planter at the mercy of the mill-owner, since the supply of two crops at a time would far outrun the demand, and create a surplus which would give the manufacturer the vantage ground not only this year or the next, but for many years to come. And this state of things would be intensified when we recollect that after this struggle is over, the deplorable incident to and arising from it will for some years greatly curtail the consuming power of the world.

Therefore, plant planting of cotton, attended to by making and all other farming matters as contradistinguished from what is commonly known as "planting," and the profit will be alike directly and resulting.

OLD GEORGE THE TURK was very fond of apple dumplings, yet throughout his whole life his enjoyment of that luxury was marred by his inability to understand the mode by which the apple got inside the dumpling without leaving a hole in the paste. It is more than probable that the attempt to solve this intricate problem, combined with the French Revolution to unsettle his kindly reason and call for the intervention of a regency. And this view of the case receives additional strength when we remember that, as he grew older, and the indications of his affection, not then suspected, but afterwards remembered, became stronger, the more frequent and vehement became his use of his favorite exclamation when startled or irritated, of "how how!" evidently showing the prevailing bent of his thoughts, which were constantly engaged in revolving how the apple got into the dumpling. History makes no record of his ever having solved the problem.

If asked how the performer now giving entertain-

ments at the Theatre does things—how the Guinea Pig gets into the bottle or the tea into the soup tureen, or the paper into the candle, we should be as unable to answer as was George the Third to solve the apple dumpling problem. We are satisfied with knowing that "it's all right"—and that it is Magdole Magdole's business, and he ought to know how to do it, and he does know, at least so we thought after looking in a short time last night. He attempted nothing he could not do, thus setting an example which might be profitably studied by others occupying more responsible positions.

SOMERSON, John Randolph we think, once spoke disrespectfully of the Ohio as a river that was dry one half the year and frozen the other. The first part of the bill will apply still more strongly to the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. We once heard a gentleman in the dry season say of the Neuse river that its bottom had dropped out and all the water had left. Such is the case not unfrequently with these western rivers. Neither the Cumberland nor the Tennessee can be depended on as a line of communication for an army in the summer time to any considerable distance above their mouths, neither can any city or section depending upon such line of communication serve as a base line of operations. If the Tennesseans are true to themselves, neither Nashville nor any other portion of their territory can be held throughout the month of April. Then our forces will be in the field, and their must also depend upon the field, for the rivers will not serve their purpose. There are two sides to the picture and our side may shortly be turned to view. There may be more captures than those at Roanoke and Fort Donelson, but the situation of things may be reversed. Let us rally our forces, and never capitulate—never place them so that capitulation appears to be regarded as a foregone conclusion, and whether the immediate storm, we will be better off than before it arose.

The ancient monument having been officially made by the Federals that Columbus, Kentucky, has been evacuated, and as this may perhaps be true, we publish the following clipped from the *Memphis Appeal* of the 19th, a time when such movement was contemplated as a future contingency. It throws some light upon the probable position of things at the present time.

From the *Memphis Appeal*, Feb. 19th, 1862.

The Position at Columbus, Kentucky.

We have been running to give credit to the fact that an order has been issued by Gen. Polk for the evacuation of Columbus, which movement is understood to be executed under the direction of the Federal forces. It is stated, accordingly, that reparations are being made for our army to fall back to Island No. 10 or Fort Pillow—a very serious move, it seems to us, in view of the capture of Fort Henry and Donelson. It is stated that Gen. Polk made a call two or three days since upon the planter along the Mississippi river for a thousand negroes, for the purpose of completing the evacuation of the fort. Island No. 10, we were not unprepared for this intelligence, indeed, it has long since been perfectly palpable to us that Columbus must eventually be evacuated, and our lines drawn in, so soon as the central column of our army under Gen. Johnston at Bowling Green gave way, or Fort Henry and Donelson fell into the enemy's hands. The capture of these positions was tantamount to a successful flanking of both Bowling Green and Columbus, and hence it required no experienced military eye to foretell some of its more immediate consequences. These reasons strengthen our conviction of the authenticity of the rumor.

Island No. 10 is a strong position not far from Hickman, Ky., about fifty miles from Memphis, and its above Fort Pillow, and is a very important position. It is situated on the Mississippi river for miles above, and can be so fortified with heavy guns as to be made impregnable against any river attack. It is situated in the late battles at Fort Henry and Donelson that the Federal gunboats are not invulnerable to rifle cannon and heavy columbards, the brigade of Gen. McCulloch's division were marching to its assistance.

An express rider who came in last night says that Price has been making a running fight for two days, and that his baggage train is now at Cross Hollows, in a place of safety. We would continue to fall back as necessity might require, until reinforced by Gen. McCulloch. Our Orders were sent out last night to the call of the first brigade of Gen. McCulloch's division to march to the assistance of Gen. Price.

Later.—Dispatches this morning say that Price is still falling back, and had reached Keatsville, four miles from the State line, and was gallantly contesting every foot of ground. Price is supposed to have not more than 8000 effective men, while the Federals have from 17,000 to 20,000.

[Van Buern Press, extra, February 18.]

Now is the time for action for all who are in earnest. Rich and poor, old and young, all of all classes who intend to defend their homes and families and country against a brutal and insolent foe, should now bestir themselves. We speak to the men, for it is with pleasure and pride we state the women have been and are more generally active and active awake to the calls of the crisis, than the men. Those who have much involved in property may lose all by economy in contributions to the public defense. One-fourth of the property that has been stolen from some places that have been occupied by the enemy, would have provided a perfect defense, if applied in time. It is very well at the proper time, to call on our soldiers, or our sailors, or our generals, or to ensure their conduct, but our duty now rests with ourselves. Let us put all who are for us to work, in proper places and let us put out of the way of doing us harm all who are among us and not for us.

Charleston Courier.

Run the Blockade—Arms for the Southern Confederacy.

In consequence of the interruption of the mails from New Orleans, we have not laid before our readers some late proofs of the entire infirmity of the Lincoln blockade. Within our own ports, and a number of rich nations of war, coffee, merchandise, &c., entered Confederate ports in that vicinity, and four more have passed out.

The steamers which ran in were the "Victoria" and the "Miramon," both from Havana—both ineffectually pursued by the blockaders—each of which brought 25,000 pounds of powder and a number of rich nations of war, coffee, merchandise, &c., entered Confederate ports in that vicinity, and four more have passed out.

The trip of the "Victoria" was a very eventful one, as she encountered a severe Norther which almost foundered her, damaging her machinery so badly that her final escape seemed almost providential. Escaping this danger, she ran in the track of some Federal cruisers, but burning hard coal, making no smoke, she managed to elude them, though finally discovered, as after events proved. She sailed on the 7th of February, and on the night of the 11th approached her destination, which was Fort Livingston, below New Orleans. The water being very shoal, and the boat heavily laden, she stuck on the bar, about two or three miles distant from the fort. Here she remained until next morning at eight o'clock, when a Yankee armed vessel bore down rapidly upon her, within about one mile distant, where she stuck, and commenced firing shot and shell at the Victoria, which diversion she indulged in from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 1/2 P. M., firing in all 283 shots from rifled guns, at that short range, only three of which struck. One shell penetrated a bag of coffee, above the powder stored in the hold, to within two inches of the kegs, but did not burst. Had it done so, that powder would never have served to entertain the Yankee invaders, as it now will. The passengers and crew took to the boats and escaped to the fort, two miles distant, where they were kindly received by the officers of the fort.

At 5 1/2 P. M., the enemy's boat suddenly retired but returned at daylight with two others of lighter draught, but on the 7th of February, and on the night of the 11th approached her destination, which was Fort Livingston, below New Orleans. The water being very shoal, and the boat heavily laden, she stuck on the bar, about two or three miles distant from the fort. Here she remained until next morning at eight o'clock, when a Yankee armed vessel bore down rapidly upon her, within about one mile distant, where she stuck, and commenced firing shot and shell at the Victoria, which diversion she indulged in from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 1/2 P. M., firing in all 283 shots from rifled guns, at that short range, only three of which struck. One shell penetrated a bag of coffee, above the powder stored in the hold, to within two inches of the kegs, but did not burst. Had it done so, that powder would never have served to entertain the Yankee invaders, as it now will. The passengers and crew took to the boats and escaped to the fort, two miles distant, where they were kindly received by the officers of the fort.

The vessel was saved by an attack from launches by the action of the officers of the Fort, who sent 75 men with a 24-pounder to the beach opposite to prevent it. The gun used was a revolutionary brass piece, with the 13 arms upon it.

The Miramon was also chased, but not fired upon, escaping in the fog her pursuer.

We derive this information from Edwin De Leon, Esq., former editor of the "Southern Press," who came as bearer of dispatches from Europe, where he has been actively co-operating with the commissioners since the commencement of the war.

Mr. Dr. Leon was also accompanied by his wife, who has thus proved that even tender women can brave the hazards of the Yankee blockade.

Richmond Examiner.

THE BRAVE MISSOURIANS.—We see it stated that when the Federal fleet at the battle of Fort Donelson, the whole flag was run up in the fort, and that the 15th Mississippi Regiment ran up its flag, renewing the combat, and showing they would die there sooner than surrender.

Now So.—The telegraphic dispatch from Augusta, stating that Gen. Tamm had engaged the enemy's batteries and retired after the loss of one man, is untrue.—*Savannah Republican*, 4th inst.

Richmond Examiner.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL—CONFEDERATE CONGRESS—PROJECT TO OFFER COTTON TO AND MAKE A TREATY WITH FRANCE.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7th, 1862.
The Senate on yesterday confirmed the following Brigadier General: Carter Stevenson and Wm. B. Talbot of Virginia; Albert Rust of Arkansas; Wm. W. Mitchell of Maryland; Danville Ledbetter of Alabama; John B. Head of Kentucky; Robert Ransom, Jr., of North Carolina; W. S. Featherstone of Mississippi; Thos. J. Churchill and P. H. Cleburn of Texas; Samuel B. Maxey of Tennessee; and Hamilton P. Bee of Texas.

Congress has passed a bill treating the office of Commanding General, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and to continue at the pleasure of the President, and provides that his usual headquarters shall be at the Capital. He will be charged with the direction and distribution of supplies, and when necessary to take command in person of the army or armies in the field; the pay to be four hundred dollars per month. The general impression is that Gen. Lee will be appointed.

The House to-day a bill was introduced to purge the military service of all officers who had been in the service of the Federal Government. Mr. Foote presented a bill authoring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, as far as practicable, all the cotton and tobacco, paying one-fourth of their value in Confederate notes, and the balance in twenty years' bonds, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent.

The bill also provides that the cotton and tobacco heretofore burnt be paid for in bonds drawing eight per cent interest.

A bill was introduced authorizing an export duty of seven cents per pound on cotton, the growth of the present year, and a similar duty of five cents on tobacco; both duties to cease upon the raising of the blockade.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the exportation of cotton and tobacco, unless in exchange for war munitions, iron clad steamers, or other articles essential in war; provided, not to include the cotton and tobacco previously purchased by foreign States, and now under their actual ownership. The act to cease at the raising of the blockade.

The Senate business was unimportant, except the confirmation of C. S. Winder, of Maryland, as Brigadier General. Congress has passed a bill regulating the destruction of property under military authority, to destroy all cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, or other property which may aid the enemy. The second section provides that all property destroyed by the owners or the military, in testimony of such destruction by made conformably to law, be paid for out of the proceeds of the property confiscated or sequestered, in such manner as may hereafter be provided.

There is a project on foot, which has been favorably considered in prominent quarters, for the government to take all the cotton subscribed to the produce loan at nine cents per pound, and a similar duty of five cents on tobacco; both duties to cease upon the raising of the blockade.

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